LE CARON'S GLIB TONGUE. THE AMERICAN CONTINUES HIS TESTIMONY.

MUCH ABOUT THE IRISH LEAGUE IN AMERICA

BUT NO EVIDENCE INCRIMINATING MR. PARNELL! London, Feb. 6 .- Mr. Parnell was present at

the session of the Parnell Commission to-day. He held a lively conversation with Michael Davitt. The witness, Beach, who is also known as Dr. Le Caron, continued his evidence. He detailed conversation which he had with Alexander Sullivan in June, 1881, regarding a proposed alhance of the different Irish organizations, in which Mr. Sullivan said that no radical change could be effected until they had a change of representatives on this side of the water, which would be soon. Mr. Sullivan, referring to a visit to Ireland which he contemplated making, said he could not think of allowing Mr. Parnell to pay his expenses, as doing so would place Mr. Parnell in a false position. Mr. Sullivan bitterly opposed the discussion of this matter in open convention, on the ground that it would leak out and compromise the Parnellite party. Witness stated that a conference of the F. C." was held on August 3, 1881. The meeting discussed preparations for dynamite operations and recommended the formation of classes in mining engineering. At a secret meeting held prior to the convention, Delegate D. O'Mahon Connor attacked the Revolution Directory for its inactivity during the preceding two years. He said he had made certain suggestions which had not been executed. These suggestions included the

The witness stated that Breslin was paid for building a sub-marine torpedo-boat, which proved to be a failure. Another firm built a boat, which lay on the New-Jersey side of New-York harbor four months, but was not used against British

rescue of Mr. Davitt from prison and the fitting

cut of an expedition to South America which

should land upon territory recently occupied by

PERISHED AT LONDON BRIDGE.

The witness said that he saw Mackay and Lomasney two days before Lomasney left America for the purpose of carrying out the Plan of Campaign by explosions, the details of which the witness could not give. Lomasney never returned, and the organization had ever since supported his family and father. Witness believed that Lomasney and his brother, Michael Lomasney, perished in the London Bridge explosion.

The witness produced a circular, which was read by Sir Henry James. It was dated September 1, 1881, and was distributed after the Chicago convention. It was headed with the word " Caution," and read:

S. G.'s will read this document at the meeting following its receipt. After reading it twice they will burn it in the presence of the D. and J. G. of each D. and send to the secretary of F. C. a statement that it was so burnt. If the S. G. fail to burn it, the J. G. will report the fact. After the reading of the circular, the witness

said that, in compliance with the instructions from headquarters, be attended the Chicago convention. T. P. O'Connor and Timothy Healy also attended. The Rev. Mr. Betts was proposed for president of the convention, but the clerical element representing the moral sussion section objected to him. Betts belonged to the aggressive party. At the direct request of Delegate O'Connor, the alleged medium of communication between Ireland and America, this objection was withdrawn, and Betts was unanimously elected. Several priests who approved a dynamite policy at-

tended the convention.

The witness said he had received from the directory a circular giving a report of the proceedings of the convention. This circular stated that the doctrine which the convention had adopted was that a people living under an unnatural government and wishing to be under a natural one were entitled to overthrow the unnatural government and establish a natural government in its

It was at this point that Mr. Parnell appeared in the courtroom. His entrance created a sensation. The witness looked steadily at Parnell for several moments.

OF SERVICE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Continuing his testimony, witness said that he sent copies of all documents of the Brotherhood to the English Government at the time. Since then they had not been in his possession. Sullivan, he said, went to England in 1882, and remained there two months. Attorney-General Webster-How did you know?

Witness-By the underground telegraph. 'Attorney-General Webster-What is that?'

Witness-Through associating with those in the confidence of the Brotherhood. Everything I did not know I tried to get in any way I could. Of my own knowledge I know that Sullivan went to In reply to a question, witness then said that

Sullivan, upon returning from England, made statement to him.

Attorney-General Webster asked: " Did you converse with Sullivan regarding plans for future warfare ?"

Witness-Yes. Attorney-General Webster-Did Sullivan refer to what passed with any of the leaders in the United

Witness-Yes, later in the day. The witness then said that Sullivan told him that in future men would be chosen for the work who did not exceed their orders, like Gallagher, who gave himself away, enabling "Jim" McDermott to get information. Sullivan said that they would continue to send men to England to carry

on an active dynamite war. The witness further said that in a circular issued in 1883 every branch of the organization was commanded to endeavor to perfect itself in some particular branch of warfare.

The witness remembered conversing in February, 1883, with Colonel Clingham, when something was said about Parnell coming to America. The Attorney-General asked what was said, and

Sir Charles Russell objected to the question. Chief Justice Hannen-If it is intended to show that a meeting was arranged at which Mr. Parnell

was expected, then the question is admissible. The witness stated that Parnell and Egan were expected at the meeting. Mr. Parnell did not go to America in 1883. Egan came, and stayed a few days with Sullivan,

The open convention of the League met in Philadelphia on April 26, 1883. Before the convention witness was instructed to secure the largest possible attendance. Egan, Mooney and Bolan summoned the convention. Witness attended as the Clan-na-Gael delegate of the Braidwood, Ill., Camp. He also represented the League. Egan did not attend the secret meetings, but he requested the witness to inform him of all the details of the discussions, and declared that the programme was satisfactory to all Nationalists.

REBURED BY MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Davitt here asked if any one he knew was Witness-Yes, several. Every gentleman you know in Chicago was present at one time or

Mr. Davitt-Don't be impertinent.
Witness-I beg pardon. I did not intend to be impertinent.

After the convention the Land League became the National League, of which Sullivan was presi-

Attorney-General Webster read an official re Attorney-General Webster read an official report of the convention, in which it was stated that the convention deeply regretted the absence of Mr. Parnell. Another portion of the report denounced Mr. Gladstone as a weak timeserver, and stated that the members of the convention hated England more intensely than did any one in treland. The convention hoped that Mr. Parnell

would continue to work for the realization of National independence.

Witness stated that Thomas Brennan attended the secret meetings, which it would have been impossible for him to have attended unless he had been a member of the "I. R. B." or "M. R." Frank Byrne attended the open convention, but was not present at the secret meetings. Sheridan was not present at the secret meetings. Daly, of Castlebar, attended the secret meetings, but did not attend the open convention, which he denounced.

Attorney-General Webster here read some ac-counts, including items of \$27,102 sent to Egan in Paris, and \$12,903 sent to Parnell. He also read from the report of the convention a speech by Brennan, in which the latter declared that he would continue his exertions until the last vestige of landlordism and foreign rule, those "twin injers of the Irish race?" was sweet from estige of landlordism and foreign rule, those twin jailers of the Irish race," was swept from

The Attorney-General also quoted from a cable ispatch sent by Parnell to Mooney on April 6, 1883. In this dispatch Mr. Parnell asks Iooney to present his (Parnell's) views to the onvention, and advise the delegates to frame platform that will enable the Nationalists to optime to present in section 2. continue to accept American assistance, while avoiding offering England a pretext for the entire suppression of the Nationalist movement, which, he says, is the only means for preserving the unity of the Irish movement in Ireland and America

America.

The witness, resuming his testimony, said that on May 28, 1883, he saw Egan in Milwaukee. Another circular issued by the organization on September 6, 1883, said that the executive was mable to see its way to an armed insurrection until England should become involved in a war. In the meantime a secret war wauld be carried. he meantime a secret war would be carried All informers, the circular said, were fore-

The Attorney-General here suggested that this ferred to Carey. While in Milwaukee, witness continued, Sulli-

While in Milwaukee, witness continued, Sullivan said to him that in future every one chosen should be without family, and be an old and tried member. No new member would be allowed to work, because lately forty Irish constables had arrived in America to try to join the organization and learn its secrets. Before departing on an expedition every man would be instructed in the use and management of explosives.

At the end of 1883 there was a split in the organization, the seceders retaining the old name, while the others, under Sullivan's leadership, founded a new secret organization, entitled the "U. S." The executive was reduced to three members, their badge being a triangle. Witness and a majority of the members of Camp A joined the "U. S." In January, 1884, the Redmonds arrived from Australia, and travelled through the United States. Prominent members of the "U. S." attended the reception held in their honor.

AN AGENT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHAT IS KNOWN OF LE CARON IN CHICAGO-

HIS STATEMENTS CALLED "IDIOTIC," Chicago, Feb. 6 (Special).-There are people living in Chicago who say they know a great deal more about Mr. Beech, or Dr. Le Caron, as he calls himself, than came out in the Parnell-"Times" investigation in London yesterday.

He lived in Braidwood, Ill., several years, and subsequently moved to Chicago. For nearly a year part of his family lived in the first flat at No. 177 La Salle-ave., and, in fact, his "chingle," ing the name "Dr. H. Le Caron," is still tacked to the front door. Shortly before Christmas the "doctor" left here for Europe, his neighbors knowing nothing as to the purpose of his trip. Up to three weeks ago Mrs. Le Caron, with her grown son, Henry, and daughter continued to live on La Salle-ave. One day the neighbors saw several wagons back up in front of the door, and soon all of the furniture was moved out. For some reason young Henry Le Caron ained in Chleago, and he now has a room at No. 110 North Clark-st

A North side resident who claimed to have known Le Caron for years said that the "doctor" has no hoodwinked the principal leaders of the Irish Home Rule party, giving all his information directly to the British Government, but enjoyed for years the good will of the United States, particularly during the war, at the same time keeping in close communi-cation with English secret officers.

A reporter called on Alexander Sullivan and W. J. Hynes, about whom Le Caron testified yesterday. Mr. Sullivan said: "If this is the same man known in his State as 'Dr. Le Caron,' he was here for a number of years. He represented that he came here from France, and had great sympathy with the Irish cause He joined the Federal Army during the war, and afterward took part in the Fenian raid on Canada. He took an active part in the affairs of Irish organizations the Irish League. Why Mr. Parnell, as he alleges should have applied to him for an introduction to Mr Hynes and myself is hard to understand. The ent is absurd, and is a sufficient refutation of itself. It is very evident that he was an agent of the English Government all the time."

W. J. Hynes, when spoken to on the subject, said: "I did know a Dr. Le Caron, who kept a pharmacy out at Barrington. I was used very intimate with him, though I knew him slightly."

"He says that Mr. Parnell expressed to him a desire for an introduction to you and Mr. Sullivan "Oh, that is idiotic."

INCIDENTS OF THE IRISH STRUGGLE. Dublin, Feb. 6.-It is stated that constables have gone from Killarney to Clonmel with a warrant to remove William O'Brica to the former place. O'Brien has requested the Mayor of Cloninel not to give any reports concerning his health until there s a material change in his treatment by the prison

Father Coveney, of Dunmanway, referring speech at Skibbereen to the arrest of Father Mc-Fadden and the killing of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore on Sunday last, said that the people murdered by the police at Youghal, Middleton an Mitchelstown had now been avenged at Gweedore. My Almighty God," exclaimed Father Coveney, strengthen the hand that murdered Police Inspector Martin."
Father Coveney's utterances were received with cheers by his hearers.

A FRENCH OFFICER TOO OUTSPOKEN. Paris, Feb. 6.-" Le Paris" publishes an article at tacking Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, for refusing to grant a passport to the Surgeon Major of the 90th Regiment of Infantry on the application of that officer for permission to visit Strasbourg to see his mother, who was dying. Colonel Senar, commander of the 90th Regiment, has, consequently, issued an order of the day commenting in severe terms upon the action of the Germans in lation to the passport regulations. The "Liberte" says disciplinary measures will be taken against Colonel Senar on account of his order.

AFTER THE MANNER OF "JACK THE RIPPER." Chicago, Feb. 6.-A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, by way of New-Orleans, says: "Either 'Jack the Ripper,' of Whitechapel, has emigrated from the scene of his ghastly murders, or he has found one or more imitators in this part of Central America. or more imitators in this part of Central America. The people have been aroused by six of the most atrocious murders ever committed within the limits of this city. The assassin has vanished and left no traces for identification. All the victims were women of the character who met their fate at the hands of the London murderer. They were found murdered just as mysteriously and the evidences point to almost identical methods."

MR. PENDLETON NOT TOO ILL TO WORK. Berlin, Feb. 6.—The report that Judge Lambert Tree, United States Minister to Russia, is acting as the representative of George H. Pendleton, the American Minister here, is without foundation. Mr. Pendleton, though alling, is constantly at work. He has not been required to call at the Foreign Office for some time.

CHINESE WRECK A ERITISH CONSULATE. London, Feb. 6.—Advices from Shanghai state that a riot has occurred at Ching-Kiang-Foo, and that the British Consulate and seven houses belonging to foreigners have been wrecked by the rioters. The British man-of-war Mutino has been dispatched to Ching-Kiang-Foo to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

MR. WHITE'S STOLEN JEWELRY. London, Feb. 6,-Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Legation, whose country home was recently enered by burglars and robbed of a quantity valuable jewelry, has offered a reward of £500 for a recovery of the stolen property.

THE CHESS CONTEST AT HAVANA Havana, Feb. 6.—The eighth game of the chess tournament here—irregular opening—was played to-day. Mr. Steinitez won. Thirty-nine moves were made. The game occupied four hours and forty-one minutes.

PANAMA CANAL SHARES AT 60. Paris, Feb. 6.-Panama Canal shares closed at 60

to-day. Some business was done at 57.50.

UNKNOWN STEAMER SUNK.

AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A PASSENGER STEAMER WITH FOUR MASTS, AFTER COLLISION WITH A BARK OFF BEACHY HEAD, GOES DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD.

London, Feb. 6.-The British bark Large Bay, bound for Auckland, was towed to Spithead to-day in a sinking condition. She reports that on Monday night last she was in collision with an unknown four-masted steamer off Beachy Head, and that the steamer was sunk with all on board.

The scamen of the Largo Bay say they are certain that the lost steamer carried passengers, and they estimate that the crew and passengers together numbered at least 100 persons. steamer sank eight minutes after the collision oc-

BLAMING THE AMERICAN MEN.OF.WAR. A GERMAN SAYS THE NIPSIC SUPPLIED THE

"REBELS" WITH ARMS! Hamburg, Feb. 6.-The "Hamburger Correspondent" publishes a letter signed "Otto Hierich," which gives an account of the recent events in Samoa from the whole fight in Samoa occurred on German private property. The writer asserts that the United States teamer Nipsic supplied the "rebels" with annunition, through Captain Leary, of the United States steamer Adams, and he deplores the fact that all the efforts of the German Consul to step the sale of war munitions to the natives have proved futile.

PISMARCK'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED Washington, Feb. 6.-Secretary Bayard has informed the German Minister at Washington that the Govern-ment accepts the proposition for a resumption at Berlin of the conference begun in Washington in 1887, in regard to Samoa.

Owing to the caucus there were no Democratic nembers of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations present at the meeting of the Committee to-day and nothing but routine business was disposed of. The Samoan matter, under Mr. Saulsbury's resolution requesting the committee to report an expression of its opinion as to what should be done by the Government, was not considered.

PRANCIS JOSEPH THANKS HIS SUBJECTS. Vienna, Feb. 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph, in an autograph letter to Premier von Taife, orders that publicity be given to the following preclamation:

To My Peoples: Overwhelmed with deep grief, humbly bow my head before the inscutable decree of Divine Providence, appealing with my peoples to the Almighty to give me strength so that I may not falter in the conscientious performance of my duties as ruler, but may keep before my eyes that corrse of steadfast adllerence which assures for the common weal the blessthe heartfelt sympathy of my peoples, of which I have received from all sides the most touching tokens. It is with profound gratitude that I feel how the bond of love and faithfulness, uniting me and my house

The proclamation further expresses the heartfelt thanks of the Emperor and Empress and heir sorely stricken daughter-in-law for the sympath; accorded them, and concludes by asking God's help in future and the co-operation of Austrian subjects with their ruler to secure the welfare of their Fatherland. Crown Princes Stephanie has assumed the pat-ronage of the late Crown Prince Rudolf's rork entitled "Austria and Hungary in Word and Peture."

Montreal, Peb. 6 (Special).—To-day in a seese was the most important one in the Carnival weel, inasch as the day's attractions included a shrming of the tee nalace. There has been a regular bizzard day and Americans have had an un-The trotting races were postponed and tobering slides closed, but the snow-shoe races came off. They were only of local importance, however. To-nink there were two or three skating races and other uttractions, but the great thing was the bombardment of the ice pulace. For three hours it was glowing with a blaze of light and there must have been 50,000 witnesses of the display.

DEATH BY MORPHINE INJECTIONS. A YOUNG MEDICAL STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE -MARKS OF A HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

ON HIS ARMS.

George E. Frazier, a medical student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, age twenty-four, was found dead in his room on the second floor of No. 349 West Fiftieth-st., kept by Mrs. Emmeline Backer as a boarding house, at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, by his room-mate, William B. Hardman, a fellow-medical tudent at the same college. Hardman saw Frazier at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when an appointment was made to attend a clinical lecture by Dr. Jacobi at the college. Young Hardman not finding his friend at the lecture hurried home after it was over and found the door of his room locked, an unusual thing. He then broke open a side door and found Frazier sitting in a chair near the bed, fully dressed, with a hypo dermic syringe still in his right hand. He was dead and for a time it was supposed that he had died from heart disease, and it was so reported at the Forty-seventh-st, police station. On a table near the dead man was a small bottle half filled with liquid, supposed to be either morphine or chloral, and it was not long before it was discovered

that he had used it. A Tribune reporter started in to make an investigation and found that seven small holes had been made in his arms with the hypodermic syringe, and that inctions of morphine had caused his death. That the acwas done with suicidal intent is proved conclusively by the arrangements the young man had made, besides which was a letter addressed to "The Hon. William T. Frazier," his failer, a prominent judge in Cald-

As the letter was sealed and stamped, it could not be opened, although it undoubtedly contained the information needed to throw some light on this mysterious self-murder. Young Frazier was of a cheerful disposition, and no theory can be advanced for his rash act. Hints that a woman might be Young Frazier was of a mixed up in the case were received in silence at the house where he died.

SWINDLING WORKMEN OUT OF HARD EARNINGS. Poughkeepsie, Feb. 6 (Special).—About a year ago John Maison came here, talding rooms at Lotterer's but returned again and spent much of his time among employes of the Hudson River Bridge Company. He represented himself as the agent of a New-York buildformia, and gave out that he wanted to hire a number of competent men to go with him at \$4 a day. Twenty of Baird Bros.' bridge construction men agreed to go. Matson told them he would go to New York and procure their tickets to California, saying that he could get cheaper rates there. Each of the twenty men gave him \$50 and he started for Ne York on Monday, giving out that he would return yesterday, when they would start for San Francisco The men gathered at the station here at the appointed time, but Matson did not come. The men are success and Danes. A warrant has been issued for the arrest

BELL BOY READY FOR THE BIDDERS! Lexington, Ky., Feb. 6.—Bell Boy, 2:19 1-4, (three-ear-old record), which sold here last summer for 850,000, being the highest priced horse ever soll at auction in America, has arrived here from California; sound and well. He is to be sold here week after nexi, along with 800 others, in W. T. Woodward's

TRYING TO AGREE ON A MINING SCALE Indianapolis, Feb. 6 (Special).—The National Progressive Union, composed of miners and mine operators, failed to transact any important business today. The Eastern Pennsylvania and West Virginia repreentatives were not admitted in the convention for the reason that they were not in competitive districts. The committee on the scale of wages, after being out all day, falled to agree on an acceptable scale of wages. The base scale that was reported calls for 60 cents a ton in Ohio on bituminous coal, 65 cents in Indiana,

LAFATETTE SOPHOMORES DISMISSED. Easton, Penn., Feb. 6 (special).—The faculty of Lafayette College to-day dismissed four sopheneres

REPORTER AND MURDERER A CHICAGO NEWSPAPER MAN KILLS HIS WIFE.

THE WOMAN WAS ALSO A NEWSPAPER WRITER -EILLING HIMSELF AFTER MAKING SURE THAT THE FIRST CRIME WAS COM-PLETED-INSANE CONDUCT OF

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,]

Chicago, Feb. 6.-Three double murders have occurred in Chicago within the last five days, In the first two cases, men shot women who refused to marry them, and then killed themselves. To-day Walter S. Bradley, a reporter of "The Globe," murdered his wife, the dramatic critic of the same paper, and then killed himself. The murder took place at 10 a. m. in the parlor of the Hotel Cortland. The couple registered at the hotel last Thursday. On Friday evening the clerk heard them quarrelling in their There was a scuffle, and then a sound as if some one gasping hoarsely for breath. Rushing to the door, he found it locked. He knocked, but received only a gasping response, whereupon he broke in the door, and just in time, as Mrs. Bradley was shoved against the wall, her throat in the savage grip of her husband's hands, her eyes staring wildly and the blood in her face almost ready to burst the veins. The room bore signs of a recent struggle, and her husband, coatless, not satisfied with choking, knocked her head against the wall. The clerk succeeded in tearing the brute away from the defenceless woman and admonished him to behave himself. Bradley shortly afterward left the hotel, and did not appear again until this morning.

Mr. Evans, the proprietor of the hotel, said that Mrs. Bradley told him last night that she expected her husband this morning, and that she frared violence, and asked him to be ready to help her, should anything occur. When Bradley first entered the hotel parlor this morning, his wife was seated in an armchair, reading a book and chatting with Miss Evans. He bowed to both, and taking a seat on the piano stool, began a commonplace talk with his wife. Miss Evans went into an adjoining room a few moments later, and through the open door could hear the sound of their voices. No harsh words were spoken, however, and she began to think that all differences had disappeared, when a pistol shot startled her. Glancing through the door, she saw Mrs. Bradley rise to her feet, her arms outstretched imploringly toward her husband, who stood a couple of yards in front of her. She seemed about to speak, and took a half step toward him. As she did so, Bradley raised his arm and took careful aim. His wife closed her eyes, and the next moment sank to the floor with a bullet hole in her forehead. Then the clerk came in. Bradley chased him out, and upon returning, walked quickly to his wife's body. He gazed at it for second, pushed it with his foot to see if any life were still remaining, and finding no response raised his revolver to his head and fired. aim was bad, however, and the bullet buried itself in the wall. Determined not to fail again, he placed the muzzle of his revolver against his right temple, and jamming it hard, fired, and dropped like a log to the floor.

The inmates of the house, slarmed by the shots, rushed into the parlor, but the two were past all human aid. Half an hour after the shooting a cab drove furiously up to the Cortland Hotel, and a young man jumped out and rushed headlong into the office.

"Oh, God!" he exclaimed, raising his hands theatrically above his head and then pressing them to his forchead, "Is it true? Has that brute killed Elina?"

"And himself, tore," answered the clerk

killed Elma?"

"And himself, too;" answered the clerk.

The man groaned, and rushed back and forth with agonized gestures. He then drove to the undertaker's shop, where the bodies had been taken. Frederick Mann, as his name proved to be, was admitted to this rear room, and there he went into spasms and hysteries, moaning and crying. He bent over the dead woman and passionately kissed her face. He crossed over to the improvised bier in which lay the body of the murderer and suicide.

improvised bier in which lay the body of the murderer and suicide.

"You thief! you devil! you murderer!" he shouted in frenzy, shaking his two fists at the inanimate body.

The man's actions became so violent that a policeman was obliged to take him by the arm and lead him away.

and lead him away.

"I knew he would do it, the thief," he continued, pacing back and forth in the office, and wringing his hands—" if they had only taken my

tinued, pacing back and forth in the office, and wringing his hands—"if they had only taken my warning."

Walter S. Bradley was a neghew of W. H. Bradley, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and was about thirty-four years old. He was at one time employed on "The St. Paul Pioneer Press" and "The St. Paul Day," and also worked for "The Railway Age," in this city. A little over a year ago he was convicted of the embez-zlement of \$250 belonging to the publishers of "The Railway Age." He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He was liberated four or five months ago. Since that time he has been employed with his wife on "The Globe."

Mrs. Bradley was about twenty-eight years old. She had been employed on "The Globe" about eight months, and before that had been employed on "The Times" and "The Herald."
She was the daughter of Judge Hathaway.

Mann, who is a member of the firm of H. V. Mann & Co., was found at his place of business after his return from the undertaker's, and upon being asked if he was a relative of Mrs. Bradley, said no, that he was only a friend; that he had known her since childhood and I new all about her troubles. He was found of her, and had repeatedly warned her against Bradley, telling her that if she did not leave him and keep away from him Bradley would certainly kill her. He said Mrs. Bradley had decided to part from her husband and that was the direct cause of the shooting.

It appears that while Bradley was in prison Mann was in the habit of escerting Mrs. Bradley to and from her work at night. Bradley was insanely jealous.

ELECTING DR. SATTERLEE A BISHOP. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York, was elected Bishop of Michigan at the special session of the clergy and laify of this diocese this afternoon. Dr. Satterlee was chosen upon the first ballot by a practically unanimous vote.

A COASTING VESSEL GIVEN UP FOR LOST. Philadelphia, Feb. 6 (Special).—The brig Florence which salled from New-York for Galveston with iron last November, has been given up as lost. She had a crew of eight men, and it is believed that she foundered during the storm of November 30. Her commander was Captain Atkins, of Milton, Del. POLICEMAN PARLEY ON TRIAL

Policeman Philip Farley, of the East Fifty-first-st.
sqad, who got up a little riot on his own account in
East Forty-third-st. on Saturday, and fired three shots
from his revolver after clubbing a defenceless woman,

was on trial before the Commissioners at Headquarters yesterday. As Mrs. Hamilton, the woman who was ubbed, was too ill to be at the trial, the Com dissioners listened only to the evidence of Farley's drunkenness and pistol practice. Roundsman Bingham, who took Farley to the police station, and Sergeaut Woodruff, who locked the policeman up, testified that Parley was drunk. Police-Surgeon Matthews, who saw the policeman some time after his arrest Farley had been drinking and was unfit for duty. Several respectable men who witnessed the shooting said that Farley evidently was excited and they thought he had been drinking. They saw him chase a crowd, nostly composed of children, away from the half-burned factory building in Porty-third.st., and fire three shots in Secondave. Two of the men beard the builtets pass close to their heads. They did not see any sticks or stong, thrown at the milicuman.

ee any sticks or stones thrown at the policeman.

Farley said he was not drunk, but was excited because the crowd stoned him. He declared that he ischarged his revolver in the air once and later fired two shots into the gutter to keep the crowd back, Several men, including Foreman Nugent, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, testified that the crowd annoyed Farley and threw missiles at him. Some of them said the policeman was not drunk. One of Farley's

ADRIFT ON A DRIVING RAFT. THE PENALTY OF DESERTION AT SEA.

SAILORS DRAW LOTS FOR A FIGHT WITH THE

WAVES-ONE OF THE WINNERS DIES. A story of terrible suffering and of foolhardy venture, which cost one man his life and brought another almost to death, was told yesterday at the Chambers Street Hospital by the survivor, Leander Kaldron, a Swedish sailor. The threemasted schooner John F. Cairns, Captain James McDonald, sailed from this port on Monday night, bound for Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The erew had been shipped on Sunday, and among the men were Kaldron and William Barruthin, or Ballentine. He was known to Kaldron, however, only as " Bill "

On Tuesday the Cairns was obliged to put into New-Haven on account of head winds. She anchored near the outside of the harbor and Kaldron desert the vessel. They constructed a raft, which vas large enough, however, for only two men. Kaldron and his chum drew lots with the other sailors and won the raft. They lowered it to the water and let themselves down to it. The wind was then blowing to the south, and ther expected to make a landing. Shortly afterward the wind shifted and the raft was soon driving for the middle of the Sound. The cold waves broke continually over the men while the raging winds stung them and blinded them with pray. A heavy sterm of sleet set in later and added to their misery. "Bill" soon grew weak, and Kaldron had to help him hold on to the raft. From 11 o'clock that night until 8 o'clock in the morning Kaldron kept up the fight for life, and at last he too was nearly overcome with stion and the cold

life, and at last he too was nearly overcome with exhaustion and the cold.

At that time the pilot of the Fall River steamer Old Colony, which was steaming four miles off New-Haven, spied the men. A boat was lowered and the sailers, incased in ice, and to all appearances dead or dying, were taken on the steamer. Every means of restoration was used, but "Bill" died in a short time after he was removed on board. Kaldron partially revived, and when the steamer reacher her pier here yesterday afternoon he was sent to the hospital. There he told the officials that he was twenty-one years old and had lived in Boston for three years. He had met "Bill" at the suilors' boarding house, No. 52 Market-st, and induced him to ship in the Cairns. They had deserted because they could not get enough food. A published account said that the men deserted the Cairns because they had been treated inhumanly by the captain and his mate. But it was denied at the hospital that Kaldron had made such a stutement. Captain Hammond, of the Old Colony, took no stock in that story, and seemed to think that the men got sick of the prospect of going to Africa, and deserted at the first opportunity.

The body of the dead man was taken to the Morgue. Kaldron was reported last night as doing well, with a good prospect of recovery. He is said to have a family in Bostou.

TO CONCEAL WEST VIRGINIA RETURNS. THE READING OF DISPUTED PORTIONS OF THE

COUNT PREVENTED-PREDICTING A BREAK FROM KENNA.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 6 (Special). - The time of the olut Assembly this morning was occupied in discussig a resolution that the returns of the various cour ies in the State for Governor that had been attacked A. B. Fleming in his notice of contest should not be end but referred without debate to the Joint Comnittee to be appointed on the Governorship investigaafternoon another was offered that when the returns of a county should be reached that was attacked by the otice of contest of Julge Fleming, or the cou totice of General Goff, they should be referred to the ommittee without being read or debated. ussion of the resolution occupied all the afternoon ssion, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 42 to 41. udge Ferguson, the acknowledged legal light of the state and a life-long Democrat, says this action is clainly contrary to the Constitution, and many other prominent Democrats have expressed themselves in disapproval.

There was little change in the Senate situation to-day and it is not likely that there will be any to-morrow. One ballot was taken, on which Goff received 42 votes. Kenna 40, Frank Hereford 4, and O. D. Hill, Union Labor, 3. A break from the Kenna ranks is predicted for Friday. The opinion is expressed that Judge Flemng is the only Democrat who can be elected, and sucess is doubtful in his case, as some of the Kenna men will probably stick to the last. The prediction that Goff will be the fortunate man was again made to-day, and that it will be verified seems within the range of possibilities. Kenna has brought a great pressure to bear against Dorr, but he remains inflexible. It is ex-pected that he will make a speech to-morrow defining

his position.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to prohibit the establishment of trusts as contrary to public

MILLERS URGING A RECIPROCAL TARIFF Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6,-The winter wheat M. H. Davis, of Ohlo; W. D. Knickerbocker, of Michigan; C. F. Ballard, of Kentucky, and L. H. Lanier, of Tennessee. These will make up the oard with the old directors, W. C. Puhrer, of Indiana; A. J. Meek and Proctor Taylor, of Illinois B. Hoffman, of Kansas, and J. B. M. Kehler, seorge H. Plant and Louis Fusz, of St. Louis, old officers, W. C. Fuhrer, president; Louis Fusz, dee-president, and Alexander Smith, secretary, will hold over. A committee of five was appointed to fisit Washington to endeavor to secure such action by Congress as will result in reciprocal tariff duties American flour. The Michigan delegates press a resolution, which was adopted, requesting wi wheat millers to run their mills in February to fifty per cent of their capacity. between the United States and countries that us

FRENCH MEASUREMENTS TO BE ACCEPTED. Deputy-Collector Dunn, in charge of the Marine Division at the Custom House, yesterday received intructions from Washington that the French Chamber of Deputies had resolved that vessels under the United States flag would be exempted from adneasurement in the future where the tonnage is cer tified to by proper United States authority. This action is simply reciprocal. About two mouths' ago this Government informed the French Government that instead of remeasuring vessels under the French flag. arriving at United States ports, it would accept the official measurement in France for the assessment of tonnage dues, and thus get rid of the frequent complex questions arising from the difference in measurements.

A COAL COMPANY TO BE REORGANIZED. Philadelphia, Feb. 6 (Special),—Coal-shippers here say that the Clearfield Bitaminous Coal Corporation. which is the company affiliated with the Beech Creek Saliroad, is to be "reorganized" again. It went through the process once, when the name was changed from the Beech Creek Company to the present title; and an appeal will now be made to the bondholders to do something to save the company from a receivership. The company owns 34,000 acres of coal land, upon which there is a morigage of \$1,550,000, bearing 5 per cent interest. The send-annual coupon was due in January, but was not paid.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR JONES ON CONVICT LABOR Syracuse, Feb. 6.-In the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry this morning, Lieutenaniovernor Jones spoke in reference to labor taxation, sallot reform and prison labor. He proposed, as the solution of the convict labor question, to pay prisoners full wages for their work, and, after deduct ing a fair price for board, clothing, medical attendance,

THE ARMAMENT OF THE VESUVIUS. Washington, Veb. 6.-Commander C. F. Goodrich, Centenant Seaton Schroeder and Lieutenant B. A. Piske have been appointed a board to conduct the tests of the armament of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with special reference to the capacity of the guns as to rapidity of fire.

OWNERSHIP OF "THE RHINEBECK GAZETTE." Poughkeepsic, N. Y., Feb, 6 (Special),-Louis Liv-ingston, of New-York, appeared before Judge Barnard to-day and testified that "The Rhinebeck Gazette is still the property of the estate of James B. Liv-

BROOKLYN MEN YIELD.

HARD BLOW FOR THE KNIGHTS. PRESIDENT RICHARDSON WINS AT EVERY

POINT) THE OLD EMPLOYES WILL APPLY FOR WORK AS INDIVIDUALS TO DAY-NEW MEN TO BE BE-

TAINED-TOWBOYS AND STABLEMEN WILL NOT BE TAKEN BACK-ALL THE ATLANTIC-AVE. LINES TO BE RUNNING TO-MORROW. The Brooklyn strike is ended. The Atlantic

Avenue Railroad Company has triumphed in its fight with the Knights of Labor, and to-day its striking employes will scramble to secure the positions that they voluntarily vacated fourteen days ago to-day. Not only have the strikers been defeated, but the Knights have received a blow, for and "Bill" and two other sailors decided to it is understood that every man who is in the future employed by the Atlantic-ave. company shall belong to no labor organization. These of the strikers who succeed in regaining their positions will withdraw from their unions, if they have not already done so. None of the men who have been engaged during the strike will be discharged, except for good cause, and they will have preedence in the matter of position over the defeated Knights of Labor

The negotiations which brought about this condition of affairs had been in progress since Tuesday, and culminated last night in the complete backdown of the men. The Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75 had no voice in the matter, all the negotiations being carried on by a committee of the strikers who were appointed on Tuesday. Yesterday morning two members of the committee, John Gardiner and Benjamin S. Douglass, called upon President Richardson to learn on what terms the men could return to work. They, said that they had thrown over the Executive Board and desired to confer with him simply as former employes. Mr. Richardson was willing and the rest of the committee were called in. They were James Scholder, who, with the first two, represented the employes of the Fifth ave. lines; Augustus Wyman and Thomas Dowd, of the Seventh-ave. line; Joseph Mantel and Wallace Seaman, of the Butler-st. line; Patrick Duggan, of the crosstown line, and Philip Blatner, of the Bergen-st. line. Dowd is a towboy, and really, represented that body of the strikers.

Mr. Richardson insisted on his retiring, as ha is determined not to employ any of the towboys again. The president then said that the Knights of Labor had warred on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company with special spite and that he would in the future have in his employ no man who owed obligation to any organization. Its gave the men until 5 o'clock to decide whether they would return to work.

The committee left the office and laid the matter before the local assemblies composed of the employes of the Atlantic-ave. company. The question was discussed in all its bearings, but finally it was agreed to accept the company's terms. Returning to Mr. Richardson's office, they signed an agreement on behalf of all the strikers, which declares that the "late employes of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company are willing and ready to return to the company's employ as individuals." They are only to take such places as are now vacant, getting as nearly as possible the places they occupied before the strike. are not to molest, but protect from assault, all the men whom the company has engaged.

The men were directed to report at the company's office at 4 p. m. to-day, when they will be assigned to their positions. At 4 a. m. to-morrow all the eight roads of the company will be in operation on the same time table as was in force when the tic-up was ordered. The stablemen will also report to the company to-day, but it is not thought that they will be re-employed, as Mr. Richardson has said he will have nothing more to do with

Between attending their meetings to be shielded from the bleak winds that prevailed all day, the strikers made a poor showing in the streets. No crowds were collected and none of the cars run was interfered with.

The storm delayed the running of cars on those lines which have been in operation during the last few days. As no cars were run over the roads during the night and as the ploughs and sweepers could not be sent out until daylight, the tracks had become coated with ice. At 7 a. m. the snow ploughs were run out and the tracks of the Fifth-ave., Seventh-ave.' and Fifteenth-st. lines were cleaned with the aid of a liberal coating of salt. The latter line was operated for the first time since the strike began. Only a few cars were run over it. On the other two roads the same number of cars were run as on Tuesday and the valume of business was about the same. While many of the policemen who have guarded the streets through which the cars run have been withdrawn, every car was still guarded by two uniforms of officers.

formed officers.

At 10 o'clock the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met in the Supervisors' Rooms in the Court-House, prepared to begin an investigation into the causes of the strike. The Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 was coursel, Congressman-elect Thomas ceutive Board of District Assembly No. 75 was present with its counsel, Congressman-elect Thomas F. Magner. President Richardson was there on behalf of the company. He requested an adjournment until the afternoon, as General Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel to the company, was engaged in court. Therefore the investigation did not begin until 3 p. m. Secretary Patrick Relliban, of the Executive Board, was the only witness examined. He explained the duties of the Executive Board and said that negotiations looking to the making of a new agreement with the ness examined. He explained the duties of the Executive Board and said that negotiations looking to the making of a new agreement with the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company had been begun last December. He told about the efforts to make an amicable arrangement between the company and its employes. The point upon which they could not agree was in regard to the employment of more than a certain number of trippers, and the demand that they be allowed to make \$1.50 a day. The Executive Board had made some concessions, and the witness thought that the company should be willing to meet them half way, but it seemed disinclined to; that the form of agreement submitted to President Richardson was the same as that submitted to and substantially agreed to by all the other surface railroads of Brooklyn. General Tracy cross-examined the witness and sought to show that had the employes' demands been acceded to the expenses of operating the road would have been materially increased. Nothing new or important was adduced, however. The investigation will be resumed at 10 a. m. to-day. terially increased. Nothing was adduced, however. The be resumed at 10 a.m. to-day.

SWINGING INTO LINE AGAIN.

THE SURFACE ROADS DOING BUSINESS OLB MEN APPLY FOR WORK AND MANY OF

THEM ARE TAKEN BACK-THE COMPANIES SAY THAT THE NEW MEN WHO ARE COMPETENT WILL BE RETAINED.

Although the street-car strike ended yesterday. he cars of all the companies were not running with their usual regularity, as the after effects of the strike make necessary a reorganization of the various companies' working forces and the bringing of order out of confusion in their stables. All day long the old employes of the companies kept applying for work, small crowds of them gathering near the stables or in the ballways lending to the offices of the superintendents of the various lines. their old men and all offered them the vacancies sure to occur, as only those green hands who have proved themselves competent will be kept. The ompanies operating cars on the West Side all ran

The Sixth-ave. line ran nearly its full complement of ears. Between forty and fifty of the old hands were re-employed out of 750 and the applications of many more were filed. President Curtiss said that hereafter the preference was to be given